

Country Seat.
a term of years,
commodious HOUSE,
opposite to Alexandria and
the city of Washington,
acres of land; containing
hard, clover lots and
the out houses are a large
servants houses, &c.
ly to Messrs. William
han Swift, Alexandria,
ER D. ADDISON.

5.

SALE,

in Botetourt county, be-

able and the Sweet

commonly called

Way House;

occupied by Mr. George

Verker, as

VERN.

44 acres in the tract,

es. of which are cleared

and cultivation &

semis, a good dwell-

stable, &c. and a most

falling spring, within

door. This land, ly-

k, is well watered and

nd productive; con-

low, and a considera-

dow ground, and lies

ames river navigation,

ly be had in this place,

if the purchase money

her moiety an accom-

be given, and an in-

de to the purchaser,

readily shewn to any

Walker, who lives

or contract apply to

ton, or at the Sweet

ths of July and Au-

gen of the premises

st day of December

BERT BAILEY.

12w 2m

rs Reward.

he subscriber on the

negro man named

ORN,

six or seven inches

formerly lived with

Alexandria as a wait-

er is the property of

his mother and

Mr. Joseph Heard,

city, state of Mary-

land took with him are

a blue cashmere

oil hat, over which

near an oil-cloth co-

above reward for

sirs Samuel Croud-

andria, or twenty

im in any jail in

, and advising me

him again.

M DAVISON.

12w 3t

LISHED,

ale by

JOHN GRAY,

er,

ITION OF

SPEAKER

US PIECES,

English writers,

er heads, with a

improvement of

aking. To which

ION,

omely bound and

aving claims

William Mitchell,

exhibit them pro-

the subscriber on or

September next,

the said estate

immediate pay-

RAIG, Ext'.

12w 3t

in all its va-

this office

dispatch.

Y BY

DEN.

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1803.

No. 808.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
A 10th clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseymeres, Doffls,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silegia do.

Platillas,

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslins and Muslin Hand's,

India Muslins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 12.

Sales by Auction.

SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

Store, the corner of King and Union

streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Cashmeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halticks,

Fearnaught,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

July 13.

Private Boarding.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated

with genteel private boarding, by the

week, month or year, opposite the Wash-

ington Tavern, King street, by

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

To Let,

The front STORE of the House. Ap-

ply as above.

July 12.

eo 8t

GRASS CARETS.

A few elegant patterns, just received

for the brig Alexandria, and for sale by

Jonah Thompson & Son.

July 6.

d

Wanted to Hire,

A steady NEGRO MAN, of middle

age, who can be well recommended for his

honesty and sobriety.—Apply to the

Printer.

July 12.

eo

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which are now

offered for Sale, at his Store in King

Street, upon terms agreeable to the pur-

chasers.

May 11.

d

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assort-

ment of genuine articles in that line, and

now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular

Madeira,

Port in casks and bottles,

Colmenar and Malaga

Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in

cases of 2 dozen each,

White Wine Vinegar,

4th proof Jamaica Rum,

Do. Cogniac Brandy,

</div

Publick Vendue.

On Friday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the dwelling of the late Mr. R. Meafe, King street, A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Consisting of beds, bedsteads, bureaus, desks, tables, chairs, looking glasses, carpets, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 13.

For Freight or Charter, To any port in Europe or the West Indies,


SEA FLOWER,
Captain Crooker,
burthen one hundred and seventy two tons. She is a strong, staunch vessel, this being her second voyage. Apply to the Captain on board, at Merchants' Wharf, or to

Janney & Paton,
Who have for Sale on board the said
Schooner,
180 Tons PLASTER PARIS.

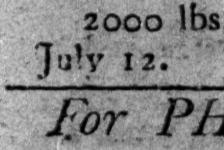
July 13.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Sloop THEMIS,
burthen 360 barrels, now
lying at Prince street wharf.
For further particulars apply on board, or to

DANL. MCLEAN.

July 12.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP
H I L A N D ;
JOHN HAND, Master.

An excellent vessel, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board at Prince Street Wharf—or to

DANIEL MCLEAN.

July 11.

For Philadelphia or New York,
The Schooner


REBECCA,
JAMES SCULL,
Master,

Burthen 600 barrels, for freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Merchants Wharf or to

DANIEL MCLEAN.

July 5.

For Freight or Charter,
The Schooner


YOUNG LYON,
FIELDER LUCKETT,
Master.

Apply to the master on board at Messrs. Vowell's wharf, or to

DANL. MCLEAN.

July 8.

THE BRIG


F A M E ,
Burthen about 950 barrels,

will take a freight for the West Indies, if a good one offers, and immediate application is made to

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Who has for sale on board said brig,
50 barrels New Eng. Rum,
20 bags green Coffee,
20 coils of Cordage,

A few pieces Russia Sheetng and Raven's Duck,

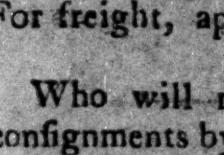
2 barrels of Oil, 2 cases Hats, and a

few hundred feet of Gars.

July 1.

For Liverpool—Direct.

The SHIP


F A B I U S ,
Capt. Thomas Farrell,

Will sail with all possible dispatch, having

the greatest part of her cargo engaged.

For freight, apply immediately to

Wm. HODGSON.

Who will make liberal advances on

consignments by this vessel, to the address of

Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

June 30.

For Sale,

N A N K E E N S

Of the first quality; casks and boxes

FRESH RAISINS.

BEN. SHREVE, jun.

From the New England Palladium.

LOUISIANA.

MEMORIAL

ON THIS QUESTION—WETHER IT BE
ADVANTAGEOUS FOR FRANCE TO
TAKE POSSESSION OF LOU-
SIANA?

“Presented to the French government by
Mr. Livingston, the American min-
ister at Paris.”

TRANSLATED BY MR. NANCREDE.

CONCLUDED.

In this view, the commerce of the United States is considered as very profitable to England, but when French manufactures shall have obtained all the improvement of which they are capable: when commerce shall be established upon a suitable basis, it will present a much greater variety of articles upon which to support itself than the commerce of England.

Woolen articles and hardware are the only articles which America receives from England but France shall furnish not only all these, but her agriculture will gain by the sale of her wines, her brandies, and her oils. Those advantages, added to the relative situation of France and the United States which removes every suspicion of rivalry between them, both by sea and land, have exhibited France as the natural ally of the United States, to the eye of those who have considered, in the extent of her power, a new pledge of the security of their commerce and their future tranquility. They have done homage to the wisdom of those statesmen who, at the conclusion of an advantageous war, have thought that France would gain more by securing the solid friendship of the United States, than by acquiring a territory which would be for them an object of jealousy, and might again force them under the domination of a people whose yoke they had just assisted them to shake off.

I am not ignorant how delicate it is to foretell political misfortunes which might result to France and the United States from the possession of Louisiana and the Floridas by the former. I must either conceal that which truth would have me say, or, on the other hand, frighten certain querulous minds, who may fancy they see a threat in my frankness. Nevertheless, a citizen of one of the two nations, and strongly attached to the other, I hope that those to whom this memorial may be delivered, will be able to set a just value on the motives of my conduct, and will see in it nothing but my exertions to remove every subject of dispute between two people, formed to assist one another: and although I am too well acquainted with the resources of my own country, to dread the power of any of the European nations, it will easily be seen that I am incapable of conceiving the ridiculous idea of threatening a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power.

I have observed, that France and the United States are in a respective situation so fortunate as to have no point of collision. They may assist, without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner. This commerce is useful to both nations; this union of sentiments and interests rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver the universe from the tyranny founded by Great Britain, which she maintains, and which never will be combated with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations, more moderate, a part of her commerce; and as there is no nation on the globe whose consumption offers to foreign manufacturers resources as vast as those offered by the United States, if we consider with what rapidity this consumption increases, the means which America has of creating a navy when per political situation shall render it necessary, we shall be obliged to own that France must have very strong motives and very powerful, to induce her to abandon these advantages, and change a natural ally, from a warm friend, into a suspicious and jealous neighbor, and perhaps hereafter into a declared enemy.

Experience has proved, that two nations could not be neighbours without being rivals; and if this be true, of two neighboring nations, it may be said with still more truth of a colony formed by a

great and powerful nation, removed from the metropolis, and of a people bordering on the territory of the other. The reason of this is plausible; where two nations are neighbors every thing passes under the inspection of the sovereign; the quarrels are as soon extinguished as kindled; but when the governor of a colony, calculating upon the protection of the metropolis, is guilty of an act of hostility, the wound gets gangrened, before a physician can be called. The offended sovereign, who also thinks that the offended will be so much the more strongly supported, as his nation is more powerful, tries every means in order to anticipate the hostilities which he dreads, uses reprisals, and both nations are at war before any explanation has taken place.

If there be a situation in the world which may be attended with these consequences, it certainly is that of France, when she is in possession of New Orleans. It is situated in such a manner as to block up the great passage towards the sea, from a great number of states, and a very extensive population which increases rapidly.

A military government is about to be established on the island. The general, proud, with reason, of the glory of his nation, will cast on every thing that surrounds him a look of superiority; commerce will be degraded; and merchants, subjected to the despotism of men who will seek in the laying up of riches, a recompence for their privations in the remote and insalubrious country whither they are sent. The colony presents no lawful means of growing rich, except those (slow and progressive) of commerce and agriculture; ill-calculated wealth for soldiers. However vigilant the mother country, she will not prevent, at that distance, the vexations which may be exercised. On the other hand, the government of the United States will not be able, in a thousand instances, to restrain the petulance of the near inhabitants bordering on the limits of the Mississippi; to confine their vengeance wholly, and compel them to expect from diplomatic representation a slow justice. Harred will take place between the two people; the bonds of friendship will be destroyed, and the government of the United States, which ever shares the sentiments of the people, will be forced, by its situation, to alter its political relations. Then, for the sake of guarding themselves against their ally, for a pretended act of hostility, they will form a cautionary connection with England, which will be sedulous in obtaining her alliance, and will excite her resentment against France; because in that alliance she will see the means of preserving her commerce with America, which she now possesses almost exclusively, securing her colonies, to be able, in case of war, to invade the French colonies, and especially of preventing the union of the commerce and navy of France and the United States, upon which alone France can engrave her naval superiority.

It may be asked, why those jealousies which I seem so much to dread for France, have not taken place for England in possession of Canada? First, because Great Britain has prudently separated her territory by a natural limit which prevents the contact of the two nations. While she occupied the western posts, the United States saw her with jealousy, and it is beyond doubt that hostilities and a national hatred would have been the consequence when the increase of American population in that part had taken place; when those forts were given up, numerous symptoms had already manifested themselves.

Secondly, because the usual road of the exports of the United States, being made, through their own rivers, there is no important communication between them and Canada.

But it is chiefly because Upper Canada is inhabited by American emigrants, who, in case of a rupture, would join, according to all appearances, to the United States, had not the spirit of their government been to prevent the extending of their limits.

But, after all, what political or commercial advantage can France receive from the possession of New Orleans, and of the east bank of the Mississippi, that may balance the loss, which, in these two points of view, she will sustain in the rivalry with the United States? The Floridas are a narrow strip of barren land, incapable of defence in case of a rupture, and which will cost more than it is worth, to guard, garrison, and the presents to the Indian

tribes. However advantageous N. Orleans might be for the United States, it will be of very inconsiderable value for France, when the foreign capitals shall be taken from it, or a rival city shall be established on the American side. From the best information, I find that one third of the best commercial houses employed in New Orleans, are American. No sooner will a military government be established in the country, than all these commercial houses, with the capitals which support them, will pass into the U. States, to that place assigned them by the treaty with Spain, or to the Natchez, where every vessel which may go to New Orleans may be received. Large vessels from France have already arrived there, and unloaded their cargoes without difficulty, and as the soil is so much the more advantageous as we penetrate further, there is very little doubt this establishment will soon rival that of New Orleans, when the American capitals shall have been taken out of it. When the U. States shall have declared the Natchez a free port, N. Orleans will be very little as a place of commerce, and only an object of useless expence for France, and an inexhaustible source of jealousy between France and the United States.

The cession of Louisiana is nevertheless very important to France, if she applies it to the only use which sound policy seems to dictate. I speak of Louisiana alone, and, by this I do not mean to comprehend the Floridas, because I think they are no part of the cession. As it can, by this cession, acquire the right of carrying on the Mississippi, a free trade, if she knows how to profit of this circumstance by a perfect understanding with the United States, she will find markets for a very great variety of articles, when she has accustomed the inhabitants of the western countries to prefer them to the English which she can only obtain by selling them cheaper, and she can only sell them cheaper, by interesting the American merchants to sell them, to have the use of their capitals, and by engaging the government of the United States to give them the preference. All this can take place only by the cession of New Orleans to the U. States, with the reserve of the right of entry, at all times, free from all other duties than those paid by American vessels together with the right of navigation on the Mississippi. *—This would give her vessels an advantage over the vessels of all other nations; will retain and even increase the capitals of New Orleans, where the provisions for the island will be bought at the cheapest rate possible, and where the articles of her manufactures will be introduced in the western countries—the United States will have no interest in preventing it, for every reason of rivalry will be removed. Then France will command respect without inspiring fear to the two nations whose friendship is the most important for her commerce; and the preservation of her islands; and all these advantages will be obtained without the expence of establishments which ruin the public treasury, and divert capitals from their true object.

But if, on the one side, France keeps New Orleans, by attempting to colonize Louisiana, she will become an object of jealousy to Spain, the United States and England, which powers will not only discourage her commerce, but will compel her to make expensive establishments to secure the possession of it. In the foregoing observations I have confined myself to observations which presented themselves, without having recourse to subtleties, which only serve to mislead the judgment. I have exposed simple facts, with candour and all the simplicity of language. If a reply is made, it will be by pursuing a contrary course. With eloquence and sophistry they may be combated and obscured; time and experience will demonstrate their solidity.

* It is probable this is a condition of the cession.

DUBLIN, May 28.

The Apollo and La Louis frigates were off Cork harbour on Sunday waiting for provisions, which were supplied them from the stores at Cork—they are it seems, to cruise off Cape Gear. The Diligence revenue cutter also arrived there, and sailed again immediately.

Notice has been given from the Admiralty Office to all sea officers, who are absent from Britain with leave from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it is their Lordship's direction they

return to England within the first inst. and that they will forfeit all the money due to them.

The bill passed in the House of Commons for preventing vexatious lawsuits has been extended to this country by Mr. Fitzgerald, and clause to that effect, was unanimously agreed to by the House of Lords, on the 23d instant, on the motion of Lord Palmerston, an address thanking his excellency for the communication of the same, and the thanks with which the House had proceeded in the consideration of the bill, the condition of the treaty, reprobating the violation by France as injurious, unjust, infringing the navigation of the Mississippi, and hostile to the commerce of Europe; and concluding an amendment was lost 142 to 14.

Lord King moved an amendment to omit those expressions in the address which were so warmly impinged to France, the intimation of the treaty, to mislead the support of this country's measures, in terms which might affect the property of not only France, but also the United States, against a speedy reconciliation. A similar address was introduced in the House of Commons at Hawkesbury in the house of lords on the same day. The crown may be judged from the tract.

“Choaked up in the house of commons were nearly suffocated those who escaped with their hats, shoes, coats, or any articles, thought themselves were nearly squeezed to death without injury, were wholly excluded, and has this great and important tract for ever to the world the more to be lamented a circumstance of the country, course of the negociation, which had been most ample discussion from Mr. Pitt, lasted about an hour and admitted by persons of a high rank, exhibited one of the greatest human mind, ever within the walls of the Senate. A speech, the house gave voice, and loud and repeated applause continued for some time.”

The line Mr. Pitt took in proving, in a variety of ways, from the fixing of the time of the present time, a hostility shewn by France to this government there had in fact been a continued system of insult, the papers presented to justify the war. He upon the point of the cession of the two countries, carefully inquiring any thing as to the conduct of the ministers, which he considered of separate inquiry. He considered the question as to whether we had ground to suppose that the French could be induced to give up their colonies, and the papers presented to the house gave voice to the several points of the said papers laid before the house, stated many facts which the insults of France to the United States.

He stated that the commissioners corresponded in cyphers, and the accounts they were to give to accredited spies, and in fact certainly have been exchanged. He spoke of Lord Hawkesbury with regard to our press. He considered the possibility of a war essential to the security of the East India dominions. A vigorous war could avert, and repress the enemies of France. And this was seen from experience, a war of duration, would require more than even the last—upon our independence in repelling an invasion, financial war, he considered equally, and he therefore ceded in the address.

Mr. Grey moved the address recommended

geous N. Or. United States, it will be due for capitals shall be paid to them. From that one third of the money employed is American. No government be established in all these the capitals is into the U. United them by the the Natchez, they go to New Large vessels arrived there, without diff- much the more erate further, establishment Orleans, when have been tak- States shall free port, N. is a place of effect of useless inexhaustible rance and the nevertheless the applies policy seems Indiana alone, to compre- think they as it can, by effect of carrying ade, if the circumstance with the Unit- sets for a very in the has ac- the western the English selling them them cheap- an merchants of their cap- government of in the prefer- only by the U. States, of entry, at duties than sets together on the to give her ves- vessels of all the island st. rate pos- of her manu- the western will have no every reason Then France our inspiring friendship commerce; lands; and e obtained establishments, and divers. France keeps to colonize in object of States and not only dif- will compel im- aliments to

ions I have which having re- y serve to we exposed all the sim- y is made, ary course. they may be e and exp- idity. condition of

igate were waiting for allied them are it seem, Diligence e, and fail- the Admini- who are a- from the Admiralty, cation they

return to England within six months after the 21st inst. and that in failure thereof they will forfeit all the half pay that may be due to them.

The bill passed in the House of Commons for preventing vexatious arrests, has been extended to this country, on the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, who proposed a clause to that effect, which was unanimously agreed to by the House.

In an interesting debate in the House of Lords, on the 23d inst. it was agreed, on the motion of Lord Peiham, to present "an address thanking his majesty for the communication of the papers; approving the faith with which the British government had proceeded in the fulfillment of the condition of the treaty of Amiens; reprobating the violation of that treaty by France as injurious to this country, unjust, infringing the most sacred obligations, and hostile to the general liberty of Europe; and concluding with assurances to his majesty of the most zealous support of the people, in such measures as he should think necessary to vindicate the liberties of his people and the honor of the crown."

Lord King moved an amendment, "to omit those expressions in the address which so warmly imputed to France the guilt of the infraction of the treaty; and to promise the support of this house to his majesty's measures, in terms which still infinite the propriety of not shutting the door against a speedy reconciliation." The amendment was lost 142 to 10.

A similar address was moved by Lord Hawkesbury in the house of commons on the same day. The crowd that attended may be judged from the following extract.

"Choaked up in the narrow passages, many were nearly suffocated or strangled, those who escaped with the loss of their hats, shoes, coats, or any part of their dress, thought themselves fortunate; some were nearly squeezed to death and few escaped without injury. The reporters were wholly excluded, and thus, we fear, has this great and important debate been lost for ever to the world. That loss is the more to be lamented as the present circumstances of the country, as well as the course of the negotiation with France, underwent a most ample and satisfactory discussion from Mr. Pitt, in speech, which lasted about an hour and an half, and is admitted by persons of all parties, to have exhibited one of the greatest efforts of the human mind, ever witnessed within the walls of the Senate. At the close of his speech, the house gave vent to their feelings, and loud and repeated shouts of applause continued for some time after he sat down."

The line Mr. Pitt took was that of proving, in a variety of instances, that from the signing of the treaty of Amiens to the present time, a hostile mind had been shewn by France to this country—that the government there had manifested one continued system of insult towards us, and the papers presented to parliament fully justified the war. He spoke entirely upon the point of the cause between the two countries, carefully avoiding saying any thing as to the conduct of his majesty's ministers, which he considered as a subject of separate inquiry. He said we ought to consider the question at present, as not whether we had grounds to go to war sooner, but whether we had now proper grounds for such a measure: of this he thought there could be no doubt. In advertizing to the several topics produced in the said papers laid before the house, he stated many facts which highly aggravated the insults of France to this country.

He stated that the commercial commissioners correspond with their government in cyphers, and that on this and other accounts they were to be considered as accredited spies, and in time of war would certainly have been executed as such. He spoke of Lord Hawkesbury's letter with regard to our press as a master piece. He considered the possession of Malta as essential to the security of Egypt and our East India dominions. He declared that a vigorous war could alone save this empire, and repress the exorbitant ambition of France. And this war he said, he fore-saw from experience, and attentive consideration, would require greater exertions than even the last—but on these exertions our independence rested. Either to repelling an invasion, or carrying on a financial war, he considered the country fully equal, and he therefore heartily concurred in the address.

Mr. Grey moved an amendment to the address recommending the seizing

of the first opportunity of again making peace.

The debate was adjourned at 12 o'clock in the evening.

Upwards of 600 members were in the house.

The debate was resumed on the subsequent day, when the question after long discussion, was taken on Mr. Grey's amendment and lost 598 to 67. Majority for the original address 331.

On Wednesday evening (the 25th) Mr. Addington presented a message from his majesty, intimating that his majesty had given orders for immediately calling forth and embodying the supplementary militia. The address on the message was carried without a division.

Those papers also announce the receipt of Paris Journals of importance. The Moniteur contains a letter from Talleyrand, by no means pacific, enumerating the causes of war with England, and accompanying this manifesto of the French government are the papers that passed in the negotiation.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Arrived, ship Mary, Sinclair, New Orleans; snow Rachael, —, Sligo; brig Christian, Pettit, Antigua; Olive Branch, Fowler, St. Croix; schooners Nabby, Girdler, Barbadoes; Mohawk, Southworth, Trinidad; Three Brothers, Lawrence, Lisbon; Lioness, Smith, Charleston; Linnet, Woodward, Halifax; Only Daughter, Littlefield, Antigua; Ranger, Lucker, Philadelphia; Martha, Barton, Passaquaquoddy; sloops Harmony, Williams, Philadelphia; Franklin, Jenkins, Cape de Verds.

Cleared, ship Melpomene, Lasher, Cadiz; brig Joseph, Tinker, Martinique; schr's Good Intent, Baker, St. Thomas; Argonaut, Ketchum, St. Johns.

Arrived since our last.

English brig Christian, Pettit, 24 days from Antigua. Left there schr. Susannah, Hays, to sail on the 2d June for Baltimore; on her passage out, had put into Bermuda in distress. June 26, in lat. 31° 16', long. 69° 2', spoke schr. Sally, from Norfolk bound to Cape Francois. July 2d, in lat. 36° 29', long. 73° 19', spoke brig Sophia, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, out 4 days.

Brig Olive Branch Fowler, 15 days from St. Croix. June 25, at 2 P. M. discharged the pilot—at half past 4, saw a three masted schooner, which proved to be an English cruiser, commanded by captain Kerr, from Tortola, who after detaining capt F. four hours, turned him off with only one oar. Captain F. left the following American vessels at St. Croix; brig Elizabeth, Knox, of Philadelphia; ship Jefferson, M'Pherson, of do. schr. Sincerity, Rogers of New York; Susan, Culver, of do. Daphne, Howland, of do. brig Planter, Harris, of Providence; Fair American, Savio, of Philadelphia, all to sail in 10 or 12 days. Spoke 4 days since, off the Capes of Philadelphia, an English brig capt. Pettit, from Antigua for New York.

Schr. Three Brothers, Lawrence, 45 days from Lisbon. Left there, May 22d, brig Betsey, M'Call, of and for New York, to sail in 5 days; brig Sussex, Lee, of and for New York, uncertain; ship Franklin, Bowles, of Marblehead, for the Isle of May, 23d; brig Columbia, Jeffrey, of Marblehead, for Baltimore; ship President, Whelden, for Cape de Verds; barque Caliope, Jones, of Norfolk, for Rouen, in 5 days; ship Osiris, Cottle, uncertain; schr. Eliza Hatcher, for Alexandria, to sail 26th or 27th May; ship Cleopatra, Blackstone, June 6th, for Philadelphia—the arrived at Lisbon from Amsterdam on the 16th May. July 1, in lat. 40° 31', long. 60° 30', spoke an English brig from Amsterdam, out 12 days.

Schooner Linnet, Smith, 82 days from Charleston. Left their ship Alexander, and brig Charleston Packet, to sail in 5 days.

Schooner Linnet, Woodward 10 days from Halifax, N. S.

Schooner Only Daughter, Littlefield, 15 days from Antigua. Left there sloop Sally, Irvin, of Norwich to sail in 10 days for this port; schooner Fair American, of and for Newbern, N. C. and barque Neptune, Hopkins, of and for Norfolk to sail in 4 days. July 1, in lat. 33° 43', long. 69°, spoke ship Columbia, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, out 5 days, 4th, spoke a schooner from Baltimore, under American colours all the crew French.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Mr. Snowden.—I know that your impartial paper circulates thro' my native state, (Maryland) that I sincerely wish happy, and as I have just returned from Annapolis, where I had the pleasure of being in company with the present Governor, Col. John F. Mercer—I take the liberty of congratulating my friends in Maryland, by informing them that Mr. Mercer has declined serving any longer as their Governor, and has tendered his services to the people of Anne Arundel county, determined to act as a man ought—he means to attach himself to no sect, but to act independently—to attach himself only to *worth and talents*—I can assure the people of Maryland, that this is Mr. Mercer's full determination. Such has been the folly and weakness of the people in Maryland, that they have carried the right of suffrage so far that their very *wheelbarrow men* may be carried to vote by an *Habens Corpus*, and afterwards return to their daily employment imposed on them for some felonious act. Great God! is it possible that a state can exist long under such a government? We have to bless ourselves in Virginia, that the right of suffrage has saved us, in some degree, from the calamity of Democracy, alias Mobocracy. I am well informed that the Legislature of Maryland would disgrace any country; the members of their Assembly, Senate and Council are neither men of education nor common sense; scarce one capable of drafting a law. What has been the consequence of such characters getting into the Assembly? Why they have expelled worth and talents, and the people of Maryland have submitted to men elected by free Negroes, *Wheelbarrow Men*, &c. Can it be expected that men of *worth and talents* would mix or keep company with such a set of men, elected by such a crew. But if men of talents and worth do not step forward Maryland is lost; lost forever—for the mischief will be too great to be repaired if not immediately set about. Rouse, you sons of '76, and act for your country. Do as your fathers did before you. Act independently and honorably—never court popularity, if you are to sacrifice one iota of a man of feeling and a man of honesty. The enemies of Mr. J. F. Mercer must acknowledge his superior talents, and he is one of '76, which time tried men's souls. He behaved remarkably well at Gloucester, during the siege of York. The Duc Lucerne's Legion were engaged with Col. Tarlton's Legion, and would have been surely cut to pieces had it not been for the promptness and timely check he gave Tarlton with his company of Militia Grenadiers.

QUONDAM ANNAPOLITAN.

There is a letter in town from a nobleman of the first rank and most honorable veracity in England, which says a negotiation of the most important nature was lately carried on between Bonaparte and Louis the XVIII King of France, through the medium of the King of Prussia. Bonaparte proposed to his Most Christian Majesty, "that if he would for him and his heirs renounce all right and title to the crown of France, Bonaparte would on his part make most ample provision for his most Christian Majesty." To this overture, Louis XVIII replied with the temperate dignity becoming a Monarch, "that if *Monsieur* Bonaparte would return to his allegiance, and assist in the restoration of his lawful sovereign to the throne of France, all that has passed should be forgotten; and his majesty would most amply reward him." It is likely from this overture of the Corsican Consul, that he feels something like an equity of redemption subsisting in the Bourbon family against his own title to the sovereignty of France.

(Dublin Pap.)

Federalism, has been the constant theme of obloquy and abuse by the tools of a party, ever since the government which originated in its principles, was put in operation: All the arts of able editors have been exercised with the utmost assiduity, not to delineate a true likeness, but to present an hideous caricature; to distort the features, and paint in the most disgusting colours, picture; not for admiration, but one from which the affrighted eye would turn with horror. Was federalism really the deform'd object represented by the *daubings* of democra-

cy, our admiration would be withheld, and we should cease to speak her praises. But this is not the case. A correct picture of federalism, has been given us by a celebrated artist; where beauty of feature, symmetry of form, and elegance of attitude, presents an image striking to the eye, and which warms to admiration. Mounted on an elevated pedestal, whose base is the constitution, she stands a splendid monument of the talents and wisdom of those sages of our country, who form'd her as the bond of union and strength: as the bulwark of rational liberty.

The constitution of our country, upon which federalists rely, as the rock of our political salvation, is the basis of federalism. In the form of government established by this instrument, are portrayed those principles of civil and religious liberty, and adherence to which is evidential of federalism, is evidential of real patriotism. The framers of this constitution were federalists. The collected wisdom and talents of our country were exerted to form a system of government that should be federal, that should unite the several states in the strong bond of union. The political principles to which federalists adhere, and which are denominated federalism, have emanated from, and are the essence and spirit of the constitution.—They contend for a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of this instrument, as the paramount law of the land. They contend for an administration of the government, guided by this law; and they would bar every avenue that should lead to a breach of a single article.

They contend for a government administered in the true spirit of the principles of this constitution;—as distant from a monarchy, as a democracy, and as foreign from both, as an aristocracy; but a government possessing the principles of each, so blended in its composition, so guarded by checks and counter checks, in the distribution of its powers, that neither shall prevail; but that each shall operate to produce strength, energy, harmony and union, that peace, liberty and happiness may prevail. That our national character may be a security against national insult; that the dignity and stability of our government, may render us respected by foreign powers and awe the turbulent and disaffected at home. In short they contend for the existence of a free, elective, republican government; where the purity of elections, shall ensure an unbiased declaration of the public will; where moral and religious institutions shall abound, that *virtue*, as the soul of the republic, may ensure its existence.

Where delegated powers shall not be the effect of the violence of party; but where office and the honors of the country, shall be a price for talents and a reward for merit. These are the striking features of federalism portrayed by a 12 years faithful administration. And if there was ever a government under heaven, administered with a direct and sole view to the interest and happiness of a people, where talents virtue, and integrity exerted their united efforts, to effect the object, the character may be justly claimed by this administration; was there a time when we enjoyed national prosperity and individual happiness in the quiet possession of civil and religious liberty, this was the period.

[Patriot.]

Just Received,
Per the Sloop Hiland, from Philadelphia,
3 pipes Cargo, 10 quarter casks
London particular Teneriffe Wine,
and 10 boxes of Tin assorted,

For sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.
7th M. 14. 103t

For Sale,

Two Negro Men, one about 28 years of age, the other 18 or 19; one Negro Wench, about 26 years old, with her two female children; one Boy 11 or 12 years of age, all sound and healthy and of good character.—The only reason I have for selling them is, that I intend to quit tavern keeping in a few weeks, and to save trouble, I am determined not to sell them to any person they do not wish to live with, or that will take them out of town contrary to their inclination.

Also to Hire,

Man Pompey, by the month, to a gentleman he would wish or consent to live with, he is of unexceptionable character.

PETER HEISKELL.

July 14.

103t

Robert and John Gray
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever-Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head-Aches; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth-Ach-Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by Secret Infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that those circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF SIEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralysed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss of depravity of appetite, and paled countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt. When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, impotence, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, treacherous languor, palpitation, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard. Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism, ut, tubercles, sciatica, numbness, pain, and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulencies and indigestions, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, restore the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active emulsion, naturally used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts acted; by this means, frozen limbs, the stiff sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being fixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable affection, by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to inform the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water. A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, and films; it never fails to cure those diseases which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills. An agreeable and certain preventive of the disposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from a part of the United States, and the West Indies, is the best evidence of their superiority.

CHAMBAUD'S

Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthma, and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to assure that they have been the means of curing many persons in a most precarious

state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that corrosive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief.—Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief; nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Essence, for all kinds
of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate pernicious head aches.

Specific Drops for Deafness,
is recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief of this most afflicting complaint, and is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled; for many years have these drops been used in Europe with amazing success. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to try it. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

HOOPING COUGH.
To Parents who have Children
afflicted with HOOPING
COUGH.

THIS Medicine is of the greatest importance, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Lozenges are so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Further particulars of the Medicines abovementioned, will be hereafter inserted.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Renfelaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supersede the necessity of any further comment from the proprietor, yet, he prefers to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcibly its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for the last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms, nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled, ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health,

for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum
of Life.

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Distentary.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies aforesaid, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Reanimating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to try it. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. raw

BENNET & WATTS,
HAVE IMPORTED
In the Commerce from Liverpool, and
Harmony from Philadelphia the
FOLLOWING GOODS,

for sale on the usual terms.

Fashionable coat buttons,
Virginia Sickles,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Ladies and Gentlemen's pocket Books,
thread cases with instruments,
Locks and Hinges,
Chest and Cupboard Locks,
Coat and breast bone moulds,
Bridport Sail Canvas of a superior quality 1 to 7,
Gurrahs, Sannas, Mamoodys, Cossacs, and fine Madras shirting Cottons.
Ladies long silk and leather Gloves,
Elegant patent black lace Cloaks,
Nankeens, long and short pieces of the first quality,
Irish Linens, white and brown,
Imperial and Hyson Teas of the first quality,
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

June 27. eo2w

SPRING GOODS.

William Lowry
Has just received, per the United States
from Liverpool,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Spring Goods.

ALSO—Earthenware in crates assort-
ed, and nails in casks, which he is now
opening for sale at his store, two doors
below Cuthbert Powell's, King street.

Country merchants and others may find
it to their advantage to call on him as he
is determined to sell on the most reasonable
terms.

May 13. eo

For Sale,
A valuable Lot of Ground
situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt
streets, in the town of Alexandria, front-
ing on Prince street forty nine feet, and on
Pitt street ninety four feet, with the
improvements, consisting of one Brick and
two Frame HOUSES, Stable, Smoke
House, &c. all in good repair. This lot
may be divided conveniently into three,
with a dwelling house, &c. on each, at a
trifling expense.

For further particulars apply to the sub-
scriber living on the premises.

GEO. CLEMENSTON.

ALL persons having claims
against me, are requested to bring in the
same, and those who are indebted to me
are earnestly solicited to make immediate
payment. I shall be under the necessity
of bringing suit against all delinquents.

July 1. eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.

THE three story BRICK
HOUSE on the corner of King and Co.
lumbus streets.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. eo

PETER NOWLAND.

Ladies & Gentlemen

HAIR DRESSER, Royal Street,

HAS just received a general assort-

ment of PERFUMERY, consist-

ing of violet, almond, palm, cream, and

Windsor soap, chymical, cream and com-

mon wash balls, ladies toilet perfume,

in fancy boxes, almond paste and cream

of violets, for preserving & whitening the

skin, Gowland's lotion, lip salve, rose wa-

ter, dentifrice and tooth powder, tooth

brushes, shaving powder, milk of roses, la-

verender water, bergamot, lavender and rose

perfume, Marcelli, citron, and violet

perfumatum in pots and boxes, perfumed and

plain hair powder, powder bags, silk and

swan puffs, Hopkins's drops of different

kinds, paste for do. ladies japanned dressing

cases complete, gentlemen's Morocco

shaving boxes and brushes, warranted na-

zors, fancy work bags, gold mounted

forehead combs, patent and plain suspen-

sers, night caps, pocket books and purses,

neck pads, ink stands, English blacking

in liquid and cakes, flesh coloured court

plaster, the best Havanna segars, game

nets, and powder flasks. He has on hand

and will keep a constant supply of wigs &

tricots of the latest fashions.

June 27

eo2w

Just received from Norfolk,

a parcel of first quality

Smithfield Salt-peter HAMS,

Suitable for family use. They weigh

from 8 to 12 lbs. each.

ABEL WILLIS.

June 27.

d

P A I N T I N G .

THE subscriber respectfully
informs the public in general that he has
become a resident of this town where he
professes the following branches in the
art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in
Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental
Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or
Leather and other implements belonging
to the craft. Also, Stands of Colours for
Regiments and Companies painted and
decorated in the most elegant manner.

G I L D I N G

Executed in the best manner.

N. B. Signs for country merchants, inn
keepers, and others executed in such a man-
ner that they may be carried to any dis-
tance without danger of injury and with
very little trouble, on the most moderate
terms.

D R A W I N G .

HE will open a school for teaching
young ladies Drawing and Painting in
water colours and crayons, as soon as a
sufficient number subscribe. He will also
punctually attend on ladies who wish pat-
terns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery,
Toilet Tables & other Needle work.

Apply at Mr. Jacob Shuck's, Duke
Street, to

F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the a-
bove business.

June 27.

eo

Jonah Thompson and Son,

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ships William & John from London,
and United States from Liverpool;

Superfine Cloths and Cambric, Cam-
brick, jaconet and book Muslins, silk
Shawls, cotton Hosiery, Jeannets, Fustians,
striped and clouded Nankeens, Coton-
duroys, Velvets and Thicksets, Dimi-
ties, fancy Marceilles, Waistcoating, few
Silks, Twill and Thread, &c. &c.

They are in daily expectation of their
affortment of Hardware.

May 9.

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